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EXAMINER	
WON, MICHAEL YOUNG	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2155	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/31/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/666,818	TOCK, THERON	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Y. Won	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 December 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-57,61 and 62* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-57,61 and 62* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed December 18, 2006.

2. Claims 1-57, 61, and 62 have been examined and are pending with this action.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejection(s) of all the independent claim(s) under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phaal (US 6,006,269) in view of Emens et al. (US 6,934,735) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Cobb et al. (US 6,070,197 A).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 20, 22-25, 28-33, 50, 52-55, and 61-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phaal (US 6,006,269 A) in view of Cobb et al. (US 6,070,197 A).

INDEPENDENT:

As per ***claim 1***, Phaal teaches a method for sending a request from a client computer to a server computer, wherein the client computer is connected to the server computer via a network (see col.5, lines 17-20: "network of communication paths"), where the server computer runs server-side code associated with a client/server application (see col.4, lines 38-42: "implemented in software"), wherein the client computer runs client-side code associated with the client/server application (see col.3, lines 16-27: "client resident software"), the method comprising;

the client-side code registering a request entry (see col. 5, lines 58-60: "A message received by the admission control gateway 25 is first analyzed to determine whether it corresponds to a session in-progress") while a connection to the network is unavailable (see col.4, lines 42-45: "admission control system is to systems involving **access** and processing on the world-wide web"; and col.6, lines 16-22: "defers some messages"), wherein the request entry represents the request to be sent from the client computer to the server computer (see col. 5, lines 58-60: "A message");

storing the request entry until a connection to the network is available for use by the client-side code (see col.7, lines 12-32: "modified browser on the client side, which includes a buffer... for storing a uniform resource locator... then directed to automatically open up a separate window for each new session initialized via the buffer");

notifying the client-side code that the connection to the network is available (see col.11, line 60-col.12, line 4: "querying whether the user still wants to access the same web page");

the client-side code using the connection to the network to send the request to the server computer (see col.5, lines 17-20: "via a complicated network of communications paths and nodes").

Although Phaal teaches of a scheduler (see col.3, lines 17-18: "client resident software for use in accessing a host" and col.12, lines 34-37 & 42-51), Phaal does not explicitly teach that the scheduler is client side.

Cobb teaches of a client-side scheduler (see col.6, lines 29-33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal in view of Cobb by implementing a client-side scheduler. One would be motivated to do so because Phaal suggests "Other mechanisms for assisting admissions control on the client side may be used" (see col.14, lines 60-62).

As per ***claim 31***, Phaal teaches a system for enabling a client/server application, the system comprising:

a server computer, wherein the server computer runs server-side code associated with the application (see col.4, lines 38-42: "implemented in software such that it can be optionally implemented on a server");

a client computer connected to the server computer via a network (see col.5, lines 17-20: "network of communication paths"), wherein the client computer runs client-side code associated with the application (see col.3, lines 16-27: "client resident software");

wherein the client-side code is operable to interface a scheduler in order to manage requests to the server computer (see col.6, lines 22-49: "the deferral manager 31 is coupled to a scheduler");

wherein the client-side code is executable to register a request entry with the scheduler (see col. 5, lines 58-60: "A message received by the admission control gateway 25 is first analyzed to determine whether it corresponds to a session in-progress") while the network connection is unavailable (see col.4, lines 42-45: "admission control system is to systems involving **access** and processing on the world-wide web"; and col.6, lines 16-22: "defers some messages"), wherein the request entry represents a request that the client-side code needs to send to the server computer (see col. 5, lines 58-60: "A message");

wherein the scheduler is executable to store the request entry until a network connection is available for use by the client-side code (see col.7, lines 12-32: "modified browser on the client side, which includes a buffer... for storing a uniform resource locator... then directed to automatically open up a separate window for each new session initialized via the buffer");

wherein the scheduler is executable to notify the client-side code that the network connection is available (see col.11, line 60-col.12, line 4: "querying whether the user still wants to access the same web page");

wherein the client-side code is executable to use the network connection to send the request to the server computer (see col.5, lines 17-20: "via a complicated network of communications paths and nodes").

Although Phaal teaches of a scheduler (see col.3, lines 17-18: "client resident software for use in accessing a host" and col.12, lines 34-37 & 42-51), Phaal does not explicitly teach that the scheduler is client side.

Cobb teaches of a client-side scheduler (see col.6, lines 29-33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal in view of Cobb by implementing a client-side scheduler. One would be motivated to do so because Phaal suggests "Other mechanisms for assisting admissions control on the client side may be used" (see col.14, lines 60-62).

DEPENDENT:

As per ***claims 2 and 32***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein said client-side code registering a request entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler of a callback routine to associate with the request entry; wherein said scheduler storing the request entry comprises the scheduler storing information identifying the callback routine; wherein said scheduler notifying the client-side code that the network connection is available comprises the scheduler invoking the callback routine (see col.14, lines 55-60).

As per ***claims 3 and 33***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein said client-side code registering a request entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code storing request context information for the request entry (see col.12, lines 46-51 and col.15, lines 56-63); wherein said client-side

code using the network connection to send the request to the server computer comprises the client-side code retrieving the request context information for the request entry and using the request context information to formulate the appropriate request to send to the server computer (see col.11, lines 21-30 and col.12, lines 23-26).

As per ***claims 20 and 50***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein the scheduler is an independent software component (see col.4, lines 38-42 and col.6, lines 48-49).

As per ***claims 22, 23, 52, and 53***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein the scheduler is not an independent software component, but rather is tightly integrated with the client-side code and the scheduler executes on the client computer (see col.4, lines 36-38 and col.11, line 18).

As per ***claims 24 and 54***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein the scheduler executes on a computer connected to the client computer via a local area network (LAN) (see col.4, lines 36-42 and col.7, lines 36-41).

As per ***claims 25 and 55***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal further teaches wherein the client/server application is an Internet application, wherein the network is the Internet (see col.1, lines 14-15 & 20-23; and col.7, lines 33-41).

As per ***claim 28***, which depends on claim 25, Phaal further teaches wherein the request sent by the client-side code references a resource accessible over the Internet via a uniform resource locator (URL) (see col.7, lines 8-11 & 15-17; and col.9, line 66-col.10 lines 2).

As per ***claims 29 and 30***, which both depend on claim 28, Phaal further teaches wherein the client-side code interfaces with the Web browser code base in order to send the request over the Internet; and wherein the client-side code uses the Web browser control as an embedded component (see col.13, lines 15-20).

As per ***claims 61 and 62***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal teaches of further comprising: the client-side scheduler detecting when the connection to the network becomes available (see col.11, lines 60-67).

5. Claims 4-8, 18, 34-38, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phaal (US 6,006,269 A) and Cobb et al. (US 6,070,197 A), and further in view of Griffin et al. (US 4,949,251 A).

As per ***claims 4 and 34***, which respectively depend on claims 3 and 33, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein said client-side code storing request context information for the request entry comprises the client-side code storing the request context information in a database.

Griffin teaches of a client storing a request in a database (see Fig.1, #19 and col.6, lines 33-50).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Griffin so that the client-side code storing request context information for the request entry comprises the client-side code storing the request context information in a database. One would be motivated to do so because Griffin teaches that such an implementation enhances

the availability of the system by enabling other processors to continue processing when one or more processors fail (see Griffin: col.6, lines 51-59).

As per ***claims 5 and 35***, which respectively depend on claims 4 and 34, Phaal further teaches wherein said client-side code registering a request entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler of a database key identifier for the request context information stored in the database; and wherein said scheduler storing, notifying client-side code, and retrieving the request context information comprises the scheduler storing, passing, and using the database key identifier (see col.2, line 64-col.3 line 3; col.10, lines 3-21; and col.12, lines 32-34).

As per ***claims 6 and 36***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the request that the client-side code needs to send to the server computer requires exactly-once semantics; wherein said client-side code registering a request entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler that the request requires exactly once semantics; wherein said scheduler storing the request entry comprises the scheduler storing information specifying that the request requires exactly-once semantics; wherein, in the case of an error during said client-side code using the network connection to send the request to the server computer, the method includes means for providing error recovery for the request, wherein said means for providing error recovery ensure that the server computer does not perform the request more than once.

Griffin teaches wherein the request that the client-side code needs to send to the server computer requires exactly-once semantics; wherein said client-side code

registering a request entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler that the request requires exactly once semantics; wherein said scheduler storing the request entry comprises the scheduler storing information specifying that the request requires exactly-once semantics (see title); wherein, in the case of an error during said client-side code using the network connection to send the request to the server computer, the method includes means for providing error recovery for the request (see col.3, lines 39-42), wherein said means for providing error recovery ensure that the server computer does not perform the request more than once (see col.4, lines 31-33 & 54-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Griffin by implementing exactly-once semantics and error recovery within the client-server offline system. One would be motivated to do so because this enables consistent and current data integrity in the event of a failure within any node of the system.

As per ***claims 7 and 37***, which respectively depend on claims 6 and 36, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein said error during the client-side code using the network connection to send the request to the server computer comprises the network connection being terminated before the response to the request is received from the server computer; wherein said means for providing error recovery for the request comprise: the client-side code informing the scheduler that the request failed; the scheduler marking the request entry corresponding to the request with a status indicating that the request needs error recovery, in response to being informed by

the client-side code that the request failed; a network connection being re-established; the scheduler using the network connection to query the server computer in order to determine whether the request was successfully completed; the scheduler informing the client-side code that the request was successfully completed if the scheduler determines from the query to the server computer that the request was successfully completed; the scheduler marking the request entry corresponding to the request with a status indicating that the request should be re-sent if the scheduler determines from the query to the server computer that the request was not successfully completed.

Griffin teaches wherein said error comprises the network connection being terminated before the response to the request is received (see col.11, lines 58-60); wherein said means for providing error recovery for the request comprise: informing that the request failed (see col.7, lines 7-9); a network connection being re-established; using the network connection to query, in order to determine whether the request was successfully completed; informing that the request was successfully completed if the request was successfully completed (see col.9, lines 49-52); marking the request entry corresponding to the request with a status indicating that the request should be re-sent upon determining from the query that the request was not successfully completed (see col.9, lines 52-57).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Griffin by implementing an error recovery within the client-server offline system. One would be

motivated to do so because this enables consistent and current data integrity in the event of a failure within any node of the system.

As per ***claims 8 and 38***, which respectively depend on claims 7 and 37, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the request sent by the client-side code to the server computer includes a job ID for the request; wherein, in response to successfully performing the request, the server computer is operable to log the job ID for the request; wherein said scheduler querying the server computer in order to determine whether the request was successfully completed comprises the scheduler querying the server computer in order to determine whether the server computer logged the job ID for the request.

Griffin teaches wherein the request sent by the client-side code to the server computer includes a job ID for the request; wherein, in response to successfully performing the request, the server computer is operable to log the job ID for the request; wherein said scheduler querying the server computer in order to determine whether the request was successfully completed comprises the scheduler querying the server computer in order to determine whether the server computer logged the job ID for the request (see col.3, lines 42-51; col.4, lines 36-45; and col.9, lines 49-55).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Griffin by implementing a job ID for requests. One would be motivated to do so because this would allow the system to keep track of what data request has been completed and

what data is most current in the event of a system failure to ensure exactly-once semantics.

As per ***claims 18 and 48***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the method comprises error recovery means in the event of abnormal termination of the client-side code; wherein said error recovery means comprise ensuring that upon restart of the client-side code, any requests requiring exactly-once semantics that were in progress when the abnormal termination of the client-side code occurred are not performed multiple times.

Griffin teaches wherein the method comprises error recovery means in the event of abnormal termination of the client-side code; wherein said error recovery means comprise ensuring that upon restart of the client-side code, any requests requiring exactly-once semantics that were in progress when the abnormal termination of the client-side code occurred are not performed multiple times (see col.4, lines 31-33 & 54-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Griffin by implementing exactly-once semantics and error recovery. One would be motivated to do so because this enables consistent and current data integrity in the event of a failure within any node of the system.

6. Claims 9-11, 13-17, 19, 21, 39-41, 43-47, 49, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phaal (US 6,006,269 A) and Cobb et al. (US 6,070,197 A), and further in view of Braddy (US 6,141,759 A).

As per ***claims 9 and 39***, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the client-side code maintains a client-side cache; wherein, in response to determining a need for particular information, the client-side code is operable to check the client-side cache for the needed information; wherein, if the client-side cache comprises the needed information, the client-side code is operable to retrieve the needed information from the client-side cache; wherein, if the client-side cache does not comprise the needed information, the client-side code is operable to register a request entry with the scheduler, wherein the request entry represents a request to retrieve the needed information from the server computer.

Braddy teaches wherein the client-side code maintains a client-side cache; wherein, in response to determining a need for particular information, the client-side code is operable to check the client-side cache for the needed information; wherein, if the client-side cache comprises the needed information, the client-side code is operable to retrieve the needed information from the client-side cache; wherein, if the client-side cache does not comprise the needed information, the client-side code is operable to register a request entry with the scheduler, wherein the request entry represents a request to retrieve the needed information from the server computer (see col.11, lines 42-55 and col.16, lines 21-32).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Braddy by implementing a cache in the client side. One would be motivated to do so because this allows for needed information to be accessed more quickly, rather than always having to connect to the server via a network. Caches are well known in the art for increasing operation speed.

As per ***claims 10 and 40***, which respectively depend on claims 9 and 39, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations, except wherein the client-side cache is implemented using a database.

Braddy teaches using a database (see col.8, lines 62-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Braddy by implementing using a database. One would be motivated to do so because this allows larger memory for storing larger amounts of data.

As per ***claims 11 and 41***, which respectively depend on claims 9 and 39, Phaal further teaches wherein the client-side code is operable to register a synchronization entry with the scheduler; wherein the synchronization entry represents a synchronization request to be sent by the client-side code to the server computer; wherein the scheduler stores the synchronization entry until a network connection is available for use by the client-side code; wherein the scheduler notifies the client-side code that the network connection is available; and wherein the client-side code is operable to send the synchronization request to the server computer and use the

synchronization request results returned by the server computer to synchronize at least a portion of the client-side cache with the server-side database (see col.9, lines 51-59 and col.12, lines 27-34).

Phaal and Cobb do not teach wherein the server-side code maintains a server-side database.

Braddy teaches wherein the server-side code maintains a server-side database (see Fig.1 #16, #18, #20, & #22; and col.1, lines 57-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Braddy by implementing a database on the server-side. One would be motivated to do so because most servers perform some function or task such as retaining, updating, or executing of data which require large amounts of repository, therefore it is well known in the art that databases are often and frequently used by servers to maintain executable programs or data file frequently accessed remotely.

As per ***claims 13 and 43***, which respectively depend on claims 11 and 41, Phaal further teaches wherein said client-side code registering a synchronization entry with the scheduler comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler of a synchronization callback routine to associate with the synchronization entry; wherein the scheduler stores information identifying the synchronization callback routine; wherein the scheduler invokes the synchronization callback routine when a network connection is available for use by the synchronization callback routine (see claim 2 and 32 rejection above).

As per ***claims 14 and 44***, which respectively depend on claims 13 and 43, Phaal further teaches wherein said client-side code registering a synchronization entry with the scheduler further comprises the client-side code informing the scheduler of a time to invoke the synchronization callback routine (see col.2, lines 62-64); wherein the scheduler stores information identifying the time to invoke the synchronization callback routine (see col.4, lines 48-53); wherein the scheduler invokes the synchronization callback routine when the specified invocation time occurs and a network connection is available for use by the synchronization callback routine (see col.4, lines 59-61).

As per ***claims 15, 16, 45, and 46***, which respectively depend on claims 14 and 44, Phaal further teaches wherein, upon completing the synchronization of the at least a portion of the client-side cache with the server-side database, the synchronization callback routine informs the scheduler of a time to re-invoke the synchronization callback routine; wherein the scheduler stores information identifying the time to re-invoke the synchronization callback routine; wherein the scheduler re-invokes the synchronization callback routine when the specified re-invocation time occurs and a network connection is available for use by the synchronization callback routine; wherein the re-invocation time specified by the synchronization callback routine is calculated based on the amount of synchronization that the synchronization callback routine performed (see col.6, lines 25-30; col.9, lines 51-65; and col.12, lines 27-30).

As per ***claims 17 and 47***, which respectively depend on claims 11 and 41, Phaal further teaches wherein a request entry and a synchronization entry are simultaneously registered with the scheduler (see col.12, lines 32-33); and wherein the scheduler

prioritizes the request entry over the synchronization entry with regard to notifying the client-side code that a network connection is available (see col.4, lines 59-61).

As per ***claims 19 and 49***, which respectively depend on claims 1 and 31, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the server side of the client/server application comprises a first server computer; wherein requests sent by the client-side code are received by the first server computer and passed to a second server computer; wherein the second server computer carries out the request.

Braddy teaches wherein the server side of the client/server application comprises a first server computer; wherein requests sent by the client-side code are received by the first server computer and passed to a second server computer; wherein the second server computer carries out the request (see Fig.4).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Braddy by implementing a second server to carry out requests within a client-server offline system. One would be motivated to do so because Phaal teaches that hosts can be reached via a complicated network of communications paths and nodes (see col.5, lines 17-20).

As per ***claims 21 and 51***; which respectively depend on claims 20 and 50, Phaal and Cobb teaches all the limitations except wherein the scheduler component is a component constructed according to a software component specification from the group consisting of COM, CORBA, and JavaBeans.

Braddy teaches of CORBA, and JavaBeans (see col.4, lines 12-17 and col.9, lines 2-7).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Braddy by implementing a scheduler component constructed according to a software component specification from the group consisting of CORBA; and JavaBeans. One would be motivated to do so because these programs or applications are industry standards and widely used, which would allow for the scheduler to be easily integrated and implemented in many different current systems.

7. ***Claims 26-27 and 56-57*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phaal (US 6,006,269 A) and Cobb et al. (US 6,070,197 A), and further in view of Swanson et al. (US 6,112,183 A).

As per ***claims 26-27 and 56-57***, which respectively depend on claims 25 and 55, Although Phaal teaches an application enabling requests while the client computer is disconnected from the Internet, Phaal and Cobb do not explicitly teach wherein the Internet application is a healthcare application; and wherein the application is a healthcare application enabling healthcare workers to file health insurance claims.

Swanson teaches wherein the Internet application is a healthcare application (see col.3, lines 6-10); and wherein the application is a healthcare application enabling healthcare workers to file health insurance claims (see col.4 lines 42-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Phaal and Cobb in view of Swanson by using the scheduler within the client-server offline system in the healthcare industry.

One would be motivated to do so because healthcare facilities deal with many distributed healthcare workers filing claims, thus to ensure proper filing on-line using the Internet to a central repository, Phaal's system can reduce cost and increase productivity by reducing the need for extra equipment (extra servers to handle the load) and by allowing the claims to be filed while disconnected and processed when connection resumes.

Conclusion

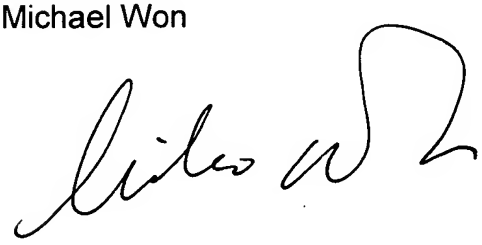
8. For the reason above claims 1-57, 61, and 62 remain rejected and pending.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y. Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Won



January 26, 2007

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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

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